

Silver and Lead.
Silver, 65c. per ounce.
Copper, 35c. per pound.
Lead, A. S. & Co.'s price, \$1.00; New York exchange, \$1.37 1/2; New York brokers, \$1.36.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 5, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901

Weather Today.
Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:
Partly cloudy; slight changes in temperature.

NUMBER 272

WOMAN PLAYS PART IN BEEL PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Efforts of the Wife of General Botha to Bring About a Cessation of Hostilities.

Details of the Proceedings Between the Two Commanders Are Made Public.

London, March 22.—(The parliament—) papers giving details of the negotiations between the Boer commander-in-chief, General Botha, and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, issued this morning, begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 22, and states that Mrs. Botha had returned from a meeting with her husband, bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to meet General Botha as a means of ending the war, on the express understanding that he would not discuss the question of the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange River colony. Mrs. Botha assured Sir Alfred that the letter was written with the point clearly understood.

General Botha referred the matter to his generals, and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleburg. The dispatch further stated that he was glad to hear of General Botha's desire to treat, and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the colonial secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

On Feb. 27 Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener informing him that General Botha had written that he would be in Pretoria at 10 p. m. Feb. 28. A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the war office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 28, reports a long interview with General Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his government. The generals and the cabinet agreed, he would visit the Orange River colony and get them to agree, and should all the terms be agreed, and he would go on for some time, and he was sure he would be able to bring about peace without independent action. "I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be the most dangerous and least likely to be in the future. Replying to General Botha's inquiries, I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration, consisting of a nominated executive and assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government."

Rides to Protect Themselves.
The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives, the Dutch natives; the Dutch and English languages would be equal rights; Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted; the Orange Free State would be considered good; church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched; no war tax would be imposed on farmers; the land would be given to repair the burned farms and to enable the farmers to start afresh, and the Boers would be the republics should be disfranchised. General Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions.

Among the conditions which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply to were when the war prisoners would return and regarding the taking over of debts of the republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war.

General Botha was reported to be making a strong point of this. He referred to notes which had been issued, amounting to less than \$1,000,000. Lord Kitchener answered by communicating Botha's views to his government. All that he said was qualified by being subject to the military and the home government. On March 3 Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener suggesting the following reply to General Botha:

"I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and mortars in the hands of the burghers in the field at government depots or elsewhere, his majesty's government will grant to you and to the Boers, Ceylon and elsewhere, on complete surrender, shall be brought back to their country. Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, but it is the desire of his majesty's government as soon as circumstances will permit, to establish a representative government. On the cessation of hostilities, a high court, independent of the executive, shall be entrusted to administer the laws. Land, church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be

CONSPIRACIES ARE DISCOVERED TO SLAY THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

Berlin, March 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung, under date of March 17, forwards by mail news that there is evidence in St. Petersburg of plots against the autocrat. He asserts that a sum of money has been distributed to the factory hands in St. Petersburg and vicinity to induce them to join the disaffected students. It has not been learned when this money came, but indications point to high sources about the court.

The fact is, the conspirators continue, the secret police no longer trust even the highest entourage of the czar. New precautions for the protection of the czar's life have been taken, namely: a mechanism has been devised by which the door of the room in which the czar happens at the moment to be, the czar now has five desks in his study, which he uses, one after the other. The walls of the czar's study and bedroom are lined with steel armor. The correspondent finds that evidence of the new plot is general. Orders were given Saturday night to keep all the troops in St. Petersburg in readiness. Sunday the police were distributed in force on all the main streets of the city. The military commander of St. Petersburg, Dr. Kleigels, received a number of warlike letters Saturday night. The Berliner Tageblatt prints a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, by way of

Leipzig, to the effect that the Karpovitch investigation has revealed a great plot, similar to the Nihilistic conspiracy, against the life of the czar. The main branch at Odessa, and ramifications extending to the Caucasus, and the main branch at Odessa, was to make an attempt upon the life of the czar, who was then removed to the fortress at Schlessburg because they affiliated with the murderer of M. Bogodolov.

Sale of Topeka Capital.
Topeka, Kan., March 22.—Topeka Capital, the morning paper of this city, was sold tonight to a company composed of H. T. Chase, Arthur Capper, W. B. Hober and R. L. Thomas. Capper resigned his position as editor of the paper, which he has had for some years. As a result of the Sheldon experiment a year ago, the Capital passed into the hands of some financial men of Topeka, and now they have resold it.

Grand Duke to Marry.
Weimar, March 22.—It is stated on reliable authority that the Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernest of Saxe-Weimar, will, on the expiration of the period of mourning for Queen Victoria, become engaged to the youngest daughter of the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

A. D. 1953—A Look Ahead.



Uncle Sam—Have you captured Dewey again this morning, your majesty?
King Edward—No, but we have taken six steers and a shotgun. How about Aggy?
Uncle Sam—We have just caught his grandson and his last family physician, and expect to get him any minute.

SELF-ACCUSED KIDNAPER BRAZED WITH DRINK, HAS A WIFE IN OGDEN.

Won Her Through Practicing Deceit, Representing Himself to Be Wealthy.

Ogden, Utah, March 22.—H. C. Henderson, who is under arrest at Dallas, Tex., for complicity in the Cudahy kidnapping, has a wife residing in Ogden. She said she was married to Henderson in this city by Bishop McQuarrie of the Mormon church, in September, 1900.

She met Henderson at Los Angeles, where she was visiting with her sister. He had plenty of money and was a smooth talker and a charming man. After this Mrs. Henderson would have been in Ogden shortly afterwards and in a few weeks he followed and they were married. They went to Denver and later to Texas.

During their travels she noticed many things about her husband's actions that aroused her suspicions, and she decided to investigate. She returned to Ogden. Soon afterwards he joined her there and she and her sister accompanied him to Los Angeles, where he was supposed to be representing himself to be a Mr. Henderson from Marshalltown, Ia., a son of influential and wealthy parents. He had a large car and a fine home, but she should not be opposed to listening to others.

DISCREDITED IN OMAHA.
Officers Do Not Believe Dallas Man is Kidnap.

Ogden, Neb., March 22.—Chief of Police Donahue said when shown the Dallas dispatch that he did not know the Dallas convict Henderson, nor of any alleged confession he or any one else had made in connection with the Cudahy kidnapping. He also said that if such a confession had been made he would undoubtedly have been notified at once.

Police Captain Nailer said it looked as if Henderson was up against a long term in Texas and took a very common method with crooks under such circumstances.

Henderson is the man whom Chief Donahue investigated in connection with the Dallas case. A picture of Pat Crowe was found in Henderson's trunk at the time and it was suspected he might know something of the kidnapping.

Chief Donahue was shown the dispatch from Dallas stating that the sheriff there had appealed to Mr. Cudahy to send his son to Dallas to identify the man Henderson, under sentence for a crime in that city. The chief said the telegram had been referred to him by Mr. Cudahy. He said Mr. Cudahy would not send his son, and that he (the chief of police) would have nothing to do with the case.

When Henderson was arrested his photograph was sent to Chief Donahue, who showed it to all the persons who had seen the abductors and none of them could identify him. The chief of police says there is absolutely no evidence to connect Henderson with the case, and he will not act on Henderson's "confession" at all. Mr. Cudahy could not be seen this afternoon.

TEXAS OFFICERS POSITIVE.
Want Cudahy to Send His Son to Identify Henderson.

Dallas, Tex., March 22.—According to a statement made by H. W. Summers, county attorney, a prisoner in the Dallas jail named H. E. Henderson has declared to be the kidnaper of young Cudahy of Omaha. He did not give facts and circumstances and did not swear to his statement, although he had been warned as required by law, but says young Cudahy will identify him.

Henderson says he came here from

Young Man Tries to Kill an Actress in New York.

SHOT WILD FIVE TIMES

WOMAN'S COMPANION WOUNDED TRYING TO PROTECT HER.

New York, March 22.—A highly sensational shooting took place early today in the rathskeller of the Fabst hotel, corner of Broadway and Forty-second street. Robert H. Moulton, a young ex-student of architecture, and more recently a man about town, wanted by the police for passing forged checks, was the assailant; a young woman now playing in the melodrama, "The Prince of Peace" at the Broadway theatre, was the target at which he shot, and Alexander Dingwall, the manager of the theatre, was the victim. Dingwall is now in the Roosevelt hospital with a bullet in his back. His wound is not a dangerous one.

The account of the affair, try to a considerable degree, the most accredited version was that Miss May Buckley, Mr. Dingwall's daughter, and Miss Buckley's companion, were sitting in the "officers' quarters," when Moulton, who had been drinking, came in, morphine, or both, appeared before them and began to abuse the party and use profane language. His insults being directed largely toward the actress, Miss Buckley, who was sitting next to her, rose and tried to interfere. Moulton, who was armed with a .45 calibre revolver and began to discharge it. He fired five shots in all, only one of which took effect in any quarter. Only one did any damage, the shot which pierced Mr. Dingwall's back.

MARK HANNA IS MAD.

His Telegrams Regarding Nebraska Senators Were Published.

Washington, March 22.—The Nebraska senatorial situation was considered at a consultation between the president and Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee today.

The administration is anxious that the deadlock in the legislature be broken in order that the election of two Republican senators may be accomplished and the Republican national committee has been exerting its influence to that end.

Senator Hanna did not relish the publication of the telegrams which he sent to Lincoln, urging acquiescence in the will of the majority and says he will send no more telegrams to people who make them public. He may, however, find a way of answering the telegram sent to him by the ten bolting Republicans which declared that the senatorial situation was a deadlock.

"I have hopes," said the senator when he left the White House, "that sooner or later loyalty to the Republican party will bring the bolters to their senses."

Paderewski's Son Dead.
London, March 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that Paderewski, the pianist, who is making a tour of Spain, received news yesterday of the death of his only son.

UNITED STATES WILL ASK \$25,000,000 FROM CHINA

That is the Amount Fixed Upon as a Suitable Indemnity to Be Claimed.

Powers Are Determined to Make the Celestial Empire Pay to Its Utmost.

Washington, March 22.—Although the situation at Tien Tsin was never regarded here as really dangerous, the officials felt that a prolongation of the hostile attitude of the British and Russian forces might lead to trouble in the end, so that the news of the arrangement by which both powers are allowed to move from this position, without loss of honor, was well received here.

With this exciting issue withdrawn, the Chinese trouble has assumed a less menacing aspect and it is reported that the ministers have been able, leaving in abeyance the troublesome subject of indemnities, to make some headway toward the disposition of the points remaining to be adjusted under the articles subscribed to by China and the powers as the basis for the joint meeting at Peking.

Further inquiry into the indemnity question makes it appear that the sum of \$25,000,000 which officials considered the maximum that should be levied upon the Chinese as a tax, represents absolutely the limit of Chinese ability, according to the calculations of the officials best informed as to the resources of China. The figure named does not represent the aggregate of the indemnities claimed. On the contrary, it is understood that these are very much larger. The United States fixed upon a sum of \$5,000,000 as a suitable indemnity to be claimed, notwithstanding that officials of the various departments are satisfied that this sum will only provide for the payment of a certain percentage of items claimed, because it was felt that this was as much as we should claim of the \$25,000,000.

How Sum Will Be Divided.

It is not the intention to divide this \$25,000,000 into as many equal parts as there are powers, but while dividing it into eight or ten parts to see to it that the Chinese are not overburdened, to compensate the powers in accordance with the outlay they have been put to in suppressing the Boxer movement. The government was afforded by the other powers would reduce their claims in the same proportion, even to the extent of \$100,000,000 if by so doing the Chinese government could be relieved by having the tax adjusted to their ability.

But although in grave doubt whether China can pay more than \$100,000,000 our government feels itself bound to secure compensation for its citizens and itself to the same extent as is secured by other powers, and is especially resolved to do this because of the conviction that a total abandonment of our claims, or even a heavy reduction, without corresponding action on the part of the other powers, would be an injury to the prestige of the United States and would be a disadvantage to the state department has so far been able to exert upon less sympathetic powers.

NO FEARS OF RUSSIA.

Promised England to Respect the Integrity of China.

London, March 22.—Replying to a question in the house of commons today as to whether the government proposed to ask Germany to act with reference to Russia's action in Manchuria, the foreign secretary, Lord Cromer, declared that the Russian government had repeatedly declared its intention to respect the integrity of China and British government should be aware that Russia had infringed it.

After questions had been answered in the house of commons the liberal leader, Mr. H. Balfour, moved the adjournment of the house in order to call attention to the failure of the government to give the house information yesterday of the settlement of the Tien Tsin dispute. The whole opposition seconded the motion.

The government leader, Mr. Balfour, declared he had not heard an adjustment suggested on such a frivolous pretext. Perhaps it was desirable that Lord Lansdowne should have sent information to the house, but it was absurd to attack him, Mr. Balfour, for not doing so.

The Indian secretary, Lord George Hamilton, explained that the relations between Great Britain and Russia, in Manchuria, at one time were critical. If a collision had occurred it would have been difficult to foresee the ultimate consequences. Therefore, it was impossible to make a statement until the

negotiations had reached a final satisfactory settlement. Lord Lansdowne only received the acceptance of Russia to the terms suggested by Great Britain as he was leaving the foreign office for the house of lords. Lord Lansdowne possessed facts which were unknown to any other minister, and knowing how far the negotiations had gone, he felt he ought to tell the house, when asked a question on the subject. The house then adjourned, which was defeated by a vote of 250 to 188.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA NOW.

England Fears That Trouble May Arise Between Two Nations.

London, March 22.—The foreign office takes a pessimistic view of the situation in the east, in spite of the settlement of the Tien Tsin question, and entertains grave fears that the relations between Japan and Russia may shortly reach the danger point.

Judging from information obtained in various quarters of the press in London, Japan has confined to at least some of the powers her determination to oppose at all costs any secret agreements made between Russia and China by which the former could secure territorial or other advantages contiguous to Korea. Although it is not a representative of the Associated Press today:

All Japan wants is a free hand against Russia. This she has got so far as England and Germany are concerned, and I presume, so far as the United States government is concerned, although it is not to be taken for granted that any of the powers mentioned would be drawn into a fight between Japan and Russia. If Japan does nothing for it, but to Japan she would have the moral support of objections committed to paper by at least two other powers, the most powerful treaties with China. That is all, but Japan seems to consider it sufficient to provide against interference.

Confirmation of the foregoing definition of the situation was afforded by the secretary of the Japanese legation, who said, in the course of an interview: "What rejoices me is that England and Russia have reached a Pacific settlement over the minor issue, the nature of the settlement, the integrity of the Chinese empire, is not in question in response to pressure brought by Japan from Russia. It was announced that Russia's secret treaties with China had been modified, but the terms have been withheld. Until we see the treaties we will not say whether the modification does not consist of words merely, without any alteration in the spirit. In this contention we believe other powers will support us."

It appears that Great Britain would be quite willing to refer the whole Manchurian matter to arbitration on the lines of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. Tien Tsin siding affair is not considered important enough to be disposed of in this way, and it will immediately become a question between St. Petersburg and London.

Anti-foreigners Threatened.

Berlin, March 22.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Peking, dated Thursday, March 21, says an anti-foreign decree in accordance with article 19 of the peace conditions, has been placed in the hands of the Chinese government. The modifications were forwarded to the court at Peking in reply, stating that the treaty cannot receive imperial sanction.

Russian Version of Affair.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—A dispatch from Peking, giving the Russian version of the Tien Tsin affair, says: "The British military authorities have acknowledged the demand for the Russian detachment and that three Russian boundary posts had been removed without their knowledge. The difference will now be carefully settled by judicial investigations."

WOODED HIS CHINESE SWEETHEART WHILE BUSINESS WENT TO PIECES

New York, March 22.—The first business failure has occurred in New York's Chinatown. The old grocery house of the Wing Wo Hing company has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$7,495 and assets of \$2,013. Many Chinese merchants were caught for various small amounts in the financial crash of this old house, which has been doing business for nearly fifteen years.

At the head of the firm, Yee Ling Ling, had not loved a beautiful Celestial maiden in the distant flowery province of Kong Tong, the failure probably would never have taken place. At least he thinks so and declares that while he was away wooing and marrying the girl of his choice in China, his partners injured the business.

Yee Ling Ling came here from China nearly seventeen years ago, leaving behind him the beautiful Suey Sing. He

promised that he would return with a fortune in ten years and claim her hand. Just fifteen years from the day of his leave-taking he returned to Kong Tong and his fiancée welcomed him with open arms and they were soon married to the joy of their parents and friends.

Before going away Ling had taken into partnership with him his manager, Tan Yung and Young Ling Que, his bookkeeper. When he returned to Kong Tong he was gone. Just before the Chinese New Year, Ling landed in New York and found that his firm owed every one from whom they could get credit. Most of the creditors were small Chinese merchants, but a few of them were Americans. They were clamoring for their money. Ling was forced to tell the creditors that the firm would have to go into bankruptcy and be sold out for their benefit.

ton has supported himself for the past two years by swindling.

Moulton's Home at Nashville.
Nashville, Tenn., March 22.—Robert Moulton, the young man held in New York on the charge of shooting, is the youngest son of the late Frank Moulton, at one time a well known grain dealer in this city. Moulton was born in this city and resided here until about ten years ago, when his father moved to Memphis. Moulton is about 24 years of age and has been at Columbia college several years qualifying himself for an architect.

Protests Against Mournings.
Berlin, March 22.—The Halle Zeitung calls attention to the operations of a new Mormon mission at Erfurt, and protests against them.